

PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH.

FOR AMOY (DI)

"ZAMBOANGA,"
In, Master, will leave at about 7
(today), the 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
Sight or Passage, apply to
J. B. HENRIOT & Co.
Colon, 28th June, 1873.
SINGAPORE AND LONDON.
"BENLIED"
Probably POSTPONED until TO-MOR-
row 28th inst., at Noon.
Sight or Passage apply to
J. B. HENRIOT & Co.
Colon, 27th June, 1873.

ED, on board of the Portuguese
Steamer "Teso," 185 Tons of BEST
FUEL (COALS). Passengers will be received.
To the Commander of the "Teso,"
Private and Confidential, of Hongkong,
Apply to the T.C., for the present cruising

... must be put into
A.

24th June, 1876. Paymaster.

NOTICE.

SEAS Pursuant to the Provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1862, the following to His Excellency the Governor in for Letters Patent for the Exclusive use within this Colony and its Dependencies the Invention hereinafter mentioned,

as required by the
the Office of the

Position of WILLIAM MACGREGOR SMITH, as Assignee of JAMES DUNCAN, for Improvements in the treatment and purification of Sugar and Succharine Matters, and in the Apparatus employed therein."

of July, 1876, at 2
for a Sitting of the B

nes of the Government, for the purpose
examining the said Petition, and that at
sitting of the Council, Application will be
such Letters Patent as aforesaid.
at Victoria, Hongkong, this 17th day
1876.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
20, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

N-110E

No. 32, QUEEN

takes any orders in this branch. He is
 prepared to go to private Hongks for the
g-up of Clocks,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.
 T L L R. PALMER & Co's
 Celebrated
 Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
 ly to
 SIEMSEN & Co.

F. R. S.
AND PIANO, PI

NUMS.
 en—Kap's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
 Sole Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1874.

 FOR SALE, CHEAP.
 FIRST-CLASS Five-Oared GIG, in
 thoroughly good condition. Sails and
 well; is fitted with double Brass Knees

...s, Yoke, Boat-
ous, Awning, and B

well fitted house. The DAVIES and
we will be sold with the best. *****
Messrs W. B. P. care of Daily Press Office.
1963, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

NOTICE.

of the Estate of the late JOHN GILES,
Storekeeper, AJOY.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate
must be sent in to the Undersigned on
or before the 30th September, or they will not
be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the
Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due

(Signed)

B. NICHOLS

HENRY SUTTON, } the wife of the late
JOHN GILES.
Amey, 15th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

During the Temporary Absence of our
Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT
will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under

...who have acted in
...for 12 years.

Orders in this Branch of Business will
 receive our careful attention.

MACBETH, FRICKEL & Co.
 Hong-king, 1st June, 1876.

**HONGKONG INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
 CANTON.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

FIRST BOND of Five per Cent, upon
 Contributions for the Year 1875, will be
 PAID on the 1st of July next.

Dividends may be had on Application at the
 Office of the Society on and after the 30th inst.

Order of the Board.

N. J. DODD,
 Secretary.

947. Hongkong, 20th June, 1876.

Notices to C

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO,
O. S. S. CO.'S Steamship *SARPEDON*.

IPPING. Orders in
the Undersigned's
favorable manner.

for shipment per Steamer **MAZARIN**.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 270 Hongkong 23rd June, 1878.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

requested to send
undersigned for

immediate delivery; this Cargo has been
and stored at their risk and expense.
Fire insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent
Ex Steamship Hoogly, March 10th, 1878.
1 case Merchandise.

Ex Steamship Ave
108 Bu

Ex Steamship Amazonas, 14th May, 1876.
 { 181 bags Guano and
 { 4 cases Vermilion.
 { 4 boxes Merobandies.
 { 3 bags Gelm.
 { 2 bags Raisins.
 Ex Steamshipoadgr.
 No. 1/42 42 boxes Wine.
 H. 6985/6687 3 boxes Merobandies.
 Hongkong, 24 June, 1876.

NOW ON SALE

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHRONO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.

A Chrono-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tend to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5, or with the List of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all at hand, but of the Smaller Edition at \$3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

MACAO..... Mr. L. A. de G. G. G.

SHANGHAI..... Messrs. G. G. G. G. G.

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through which the evidence best way can now be obtained. The important information may lead to a denial of justice, may in short, be the means of seriously wronging innocent men, or going to the farthest extreme, of hanging them. It is obvious that the utmost care should be taken to provide every facility for parties both to render themselves intelligible and to gain accurate knowledge of what is transpiring in Court. To order that this may be done it is necessary that qualified and responsible English interpreters should be employed. The Colony should be able, certainly, to look to its judges for protection in this matter, and for a complete reform in the system of interpreting. It has, through the efforts of its judges and every body in general, been allowed to "divide into an ineffectual and neglected branch of the service. While, however, the liberties, and rights of the Queen's subjects depend upon the correctness with which evidence in their cases is translated, the interpretation should be one of the prime cares of the Government and its judges. The Colony has paid well for capable interpretation, and it has a right to look for better results than those before us. It is more than time that a reform was initiated. The matter would not prove very difficult. Let there be a chief of the department who should have nothing else to attend to, and whose duty it would be to be always present, or to adequately represent, in Court, to exercise a check upon the interpreting. He should devote himself to the perfecting of the interpreting arrangements, and exercise a general supervision over the department. Good salaries should be paid to efficient men, for this work is really only inferior to that of the judge, and the thoroughness of the important and honourable positions should be kept up. This matter calls for the most earnest attention of the Government, and is one that will not bear shelving. It is something like the Rules and Orders: it has been neglected long enough, and has for years been the subject of well-founded complaint among all those who have business in the Court.

THE REASON FOR SIR THOMAS WADE'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI

is sufficiently obvious, though not formally stated. He has gone to that port with the intention of meeting Mr. Grosvenor and his colleagues, who are now preparing to leave for Hongkong.

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share.
Chinese Imperial Loan--£102

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Figure 1 illustrates a two-stage process. Stage 1 is labeled 'Pre-Test' and Stage 2 is labeled 'Post-Test'. The diagram shows a flow from Stage 1 to Stage 2, with a feedback loop from Stage 2 back to Stage 1.

100

2

Extracts.

AFTER THE IRISH SONG, "I ONCE LOVED A ROSE."

(THEIR COLLECTION.)
I once loved a blooming Irish boy,
For away in the hills of the West;
Oh, the love of him was my joy,
And I built him a tower in my breast.

I once loved a blooming Irish boy,
And I built him a tower in my breast;
But now, alas! the tower is low,
And I build him a tower in my breast.
The Spring-time returns, and the sweet, spiced air,
Murmurs soft to his name in my ear;
But for ever there falls a sorrowful tear,
O'er the tower that I built in my breast.

O'er the tower that I built in my breast,
O'er the tower that I built in my breast.

A moderate liking for roses as good things
in their place has been justly considered one
of the results of home education, which is
least open to objection. It is, however, by
no means general, and the person who has
taken so prominent a part in public life as to
have attracted the attention of history, and
who shares with the black-headed positive
dilettante for the rose. The famous Chevalier
de Guise could not smell a rose without feeling
uncomfortable; and Voltaire, one of the
Deans of France, offered under the same
disqualification for the pursuit of gardening.

Anno, Austria, wife of Louis XVI., could
not even look at a rose in a painting without
being seized with tremors. Nevertheless,
many people who are willing as a rule to
take examples from the great have persisted
in entertaining friendly sentiments towards
this flower, and even among the great the
early summer bring back the memory of the
roses which they had seen in the East, and
they know about it. In the East there is
still a belief that the first rose was formed
by the hand of the prophet Adam, but nations
of more cold and dispassionate imagination
have sometimes admitted that its origin
is lost in the mists of antiquity. The
very early in history among the most potent
ingredients of love philtres. They seem to
have been imported by the Romans from
Egypt until the reign of Domitian. An-
thony begged that Cleopatra would cover
her tomb with these flowers, and "a rose" was
a favorite name of Cleopatra, and the
Roman lovers, as who should say "my
crown" (my cabbage) nowadays in France.
Homer has adorned the shield of Achilles
and the helmet of Hector with roses. Among
the Greeks it was a custom to leave bouquets
for the maintenance of sepulchral rose-
gardens over the grave of the testator; and
at Tarentum a young man's affection was
still to be seen which shows that this fashion
was adopted in Italy. In Stock's collection
of engravings on stone there is a beautiful
design out in garnet. It represents a
butterfly settling on a rose, and it is
supposed to commemorate the death of a
young girl. In Turkey, a stone rose is often
sculptured above the graves of distinguished
women. A charming belief on the tomb
of Milne, de la Vire, who died at the age of
twenty, represents time moving at the rose
with his scythe. According to Indian mythology,
Padmasini, one of the wives of Vishnu was
found in a rose. Zoroaster is said to have
made a rose-tree spring out of the earth and
had and blossomed in the presence of Zarathu-
stra, who had called upon him to perform a
miracle. In Babylon a preparation of rose-
water was much esteemed when it had been
impregnated with the scent of roses; and
Abdulkarim, an eminent Turk, who wanted to
have there, being made aware of this fact,
discovered an ingenious way to profit by it.
In reply to a demand which had been made for
the freedom of the city the Bazaristan sent
him a bowl brimful of water, to signify that
there was no room among them for an intruder.
Abdulkarim placed a rose-leaf on the
surface of the water without spilling a drop
of it, and, having thus indicated that he
might be received without making a mess,
he obtained the object of his desire.

In one of the attributed to Solomon
eternal wisdom is compared to the plantations
of roses, and the most lovely lady in the
barn of a Great Mogul, had a canal filled
with rose-water and rowed about on it with
her august consort. The heat of the sun
disintegrated the essential oil from the water,
and their fragrance being obnoxious to the
invented odor of fish-pond with rose-water;
it is nowhere said whether the fishes approved
of this proceeding. When the Sultan Saladin,
who had so much trouble with his tur-
bulet Christian friends, took Jerusalem in
1187 he would not enter the city, which he
had profanely called a mosque, till he had
washed with rose-water, and Saladin as-
sures us that 500 camels were no more
than sufficient to carry the purifying liquid.
Also, after the taking of Constantinople
by Mahomet II. in 1453, the church of St.
Sophia was solemnly purified with rose-water,
and it was consecrated to the use of the
high priest of the Heterodox, and a great
crown of roses when he offered up certain
sacrifices under the Mosaic dispensation; and
it was perhaps in commemoration of this fact
that the Synod of Nismes, which was held
in the third century, enjoined every Jew to
wear a rose on his breast as a distinguishing
mark of infidelity. In memory of the chiefs
of the still celebrate the festival of Easter
flowers, during which they ornament their
temples, chandeliers, and beds with roses.
Thus it happened that these flowers were
hateful to the early Christians, and are often
condemned in the writings of the Fathers,
who professed that they could not under-
stand that pious people could smelt with
equanimity of roses when they remembered
the crown of thorns; afterwards this hostile
feeling seems to have died out. When
Marie Antoinette passed through Nancy on
her way to be married with Louis XVI., the
ladies of Lorraine purified her a bed strewn
with roses. In the Middle Ages roses were
held so precious in France that a Royal
licence was necessary to grow them. The
language recommended the cultivation of the
rose in his "Capitulation." The Persians
of Shiraz stop their wine-bottles with roses,
which give the wine a pleasing smell; and
during the festival of Adhnan, which takes
place during the equinox, Persian ladies
throw roses at each other when they pay
visits to their friends. The Christians of
the Church to bless the roses on a special
day apart, which was called Rose Sunday.
The custom of blessing the golden rose seems
to have begun in the eleventh or twelfth
century. The benediction was pronounced
with particular solemnity on the fourth Sun-
day in Lent, and the golden rose thus con-
secrated was given as a mark of the Sovereign
Pontiff's favour to some prince or princess.
Alexander III., who had been received with
great honour during a journey which he made
in France, sent the golden rose to Louis the
Young as a sort of graceful compliment.
Subsequently the giving of the golden rose
became an authoritative act by which the
Pope officially recognized the rights of
Christian Sovereigns. Thus Urban V. gave
the golden rose to Joan, Queen of Sicily, in
1368, thereby preferring her over the King
of Cyprus. Henry VIII. of England received a
golden rose, both from Julius II. and from
Leo X. Towards the close of the last century
the golden rose appears to have been given
almost exclusively to the rulers of the
House of Bourbon, who would pay a sum equivalent to
about 2400 francs for it.

There are an infinite variety of stories

about roses. When Milton was blind the
Duke of Buckingham, who visited him,
told him that his wife was a rose. The lady
had a fine high temper, and so Milton
answered that doubtless she was, for he could
feel her thorns. Frederick the Great was
walking in the gardens of Potsdam with
Voltaire, and asked the amazing Frenchman
for a rose. He picked one and presented it
to the King, who said that it was a rose
from beneath his Majesty's laurels. Luther
had a rose garden on his seat. A rose-tree
in the park of Roxburgh marks the place
where James II. of Scotland died. At
Santiago, in Chili, whenever a stranger is
received in a house, each of the ladies of the
house offers him a rose. To show the
perfumes, which seem to flow from the
perfumes of old men above old women, she was
found of saying that roses improved with time,
but roses faded. It may be mentioned, in
passing, that Madame de Genlis has the credit
of having introduced the first "moss" roses
ever seen in France.

Among the innumerable number of names
given to roses there is the Rose of Scotland
(R. spinosissima); it is a very prickly flower.
The Rose of York and Lancaster (R.
damascena versicolor), a red and white rose,
recalls the ending of the greatest English
civil war. There is quite a nobility of roses,
nearly all the barons and ladies of history
being identified with some flower of this
type. It is a good nobility as any other.
There is even a Brown rose in Napa (R.
Brownii), which will transmit that gentle-
man's name to posterity with the Lawrence
rose. But the Brown rose will not survive
a frost, says the perfect gardener. Among
the Greeks, the Rose and the Genie
parade, ivy, myrtle, and roses were looked
upon as valuable remedies for people who
had drunk more wine than was good for
them. In Capua roses were employed by
the local medical men as tonic for
stomachs fatigued by over-eating. A decoction
of roses was supposed to have excellent
asphyctic properties. Hoffman recommends
a decoction of Rose-water in cases where
mixed with honey it will lengthen life. A
long list of authorities may be produced to
show that roses leaves discreetly used are a
perfect cure for hydrophobia. A spirit made
of or flavoured with roses was the favourite
cordial of Philip the Handsome, and was
considered by Charles V. as a specific
against fainting from loss of blood in battle.
A poultice of roses was long employed for
bad wounds, and roses preserved are still
believed in many places to cure consumption
and all diseases of the throat and lungs.
The best preparation of them is said to be
made from rosebuds and sugar in equal parts.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

SLOW AND SURE.
The river Amazon, the longest river in the
world, and the largest in the world, at the same time,
the slowest. It falls but one foot in fifty
miles, yet it would be just as difficult to
stop its course, or to prevent its flowing into
the ocean, as it would be to dam up the
Niagara.

SELF-ESTEEM.
The general conviction that we are admi-
rable is not usually given us before a specific
negative; rather than any of Vanities large
family, male or female, find their performance
received coldly, they are apt to believe that
a little more of it will win over the unaccom-
plished dissident. — From George Eliot's New
Story, *Daniel Deronda*.

THE SURVIVOR OF THE GIBNET.
In the memoir of Joseph Brant, London,
1824, published by Simpkin and Mar-
shall, is the following: "A surgeon in
Gough's corps had purchased for dissection
the body of a man who had been hung to
the gallows of the city of London, and he
looked at the body, previously to his
coming under the dissection knife, stole up
the stairs to the room where he expected to
find him extended. To his surprise and horror,
he beheld him sitting up on the board; and
instantly facing about, she was down stairs
again in a moment. The surgeon, hearing
of the resurrection of the subject, humbly
concocted him in the house until he could
get him conveyed to America; which he did
shortly afterwards, providing him with a
comfortable outfit at his own expense. The
man evinced in his subsequent conduct a
degree of industry and gratitude, which
showed him well worthy of his industry; he
amassed a handsome fortune; and his gra-
titude was evinced by his leaving half to his
liberator and benefactor."

THE RELIGION OF THE KAFIRS.
The religion of the Kafirs, like that of all
other varieties of "the noble savage," is a
thing more than a religion, a religion, accom-
panied by a number of most debasing char-
acter. By this religion woman is degraded
to the lowest level, and classed among beasts
of burden and the goods and chattels of her
masters. Polygamy, of course, is univer-
sally allowed, and under the system of vi-
visee, which prevails, the number of wives
beats proportion to the wealth of the hus-
band. The high priest of the Kafirs, who is
a man of fortune, is permitted, and a great
crown of roses when he offered up certain
sacrifices under the Mosaic dispensation; and
it was perhaps in commemoration of this fact
that the Synod of Nismes, which was held
in the third century, enjoined every Jew to
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almost exclusively to the rulers of the
House of Bourbon, who would pay a sum equivalent to
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Established 1806.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for
the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,
at the usual rates, subject to a discount of
Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co.,
1083 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premium will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

At 1102 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents to the above Company at Hongkong,
are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings or
on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

At 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents to the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept risks against Fire at current
rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent. on the
premium.

SILVERMAN & Co.,
Agents.

At 39 Hongkong, 10th November, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT
POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, to the extent of
£5,000 on any Building or on Goods stored
therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to
a discount of 20 per cent.

NESTON & Co.,
Agents.

At 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

127, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept
risks on behalf of this Office, for First
Class Steamers and Steamer Ships.

A. McIVER, Agent.

At Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE SOUTHERN IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents at Hongkong for the above-named
Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to
the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates, subject
to a discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduc-
tion in premium for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875
share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st
December for the quinquennial period then
ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Agents.

At 1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

LANGTSEH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

On and after this date the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-
THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT.
33 1/3% on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

At 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to
the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates, subject
to a discount of 20 per cent.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Messrs. on the 26th June, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shetland, 24 lbs. per piece, 8200
American Drill, 24 lbs. per piece, 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 24 to 40, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 40 to 60, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 60 to 80, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 80 to 100, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 100 to 120, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 120 to 140, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 140 to 160, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 160 to 180, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 180 to 200, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 200 to 220, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 220 to 240, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 240 to 260, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 260 to 280, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 280 to 300, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 300 to 320, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 320 to 340, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 340 to 360, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 360 to 380, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 380 to 400, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 400 to 420, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 420 to 440, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 440 to 460, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 460 to 480, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 480 to 500, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 500 to 520, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 520 to 540, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 540 to 560, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 560 to 580, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 580 to 600, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 600 to 620, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 620 to 640, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 640 to 660, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 660 to 680, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 680 to 700, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 700 to 720, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 720 to 740, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 740 to 760, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 760 to 780, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 780 to 800, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 800 to 820, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 820 to 840, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 840 to 860, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 860 to 880, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 880 to 900, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 900 to 920, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 920 to 940, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 940 to 960, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 960 to 980, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 980 to 1000, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1000 to 1020, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1020 to 1040, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1040 to 1060, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1060 to 1080, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1080 to 1100, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1100 to 1120, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1120 to 1140, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1140 to 1160, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1160 to 1180, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1180 to 1200, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1200 to 1220, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1220 to 1240, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1240 to 1260, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1260 to 1280, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1280 to 1300, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1300 to 1320, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1320 to 1340, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1340 to 1360, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1360 to 1380, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1380 to 1400, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1400 to 1420, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1420 to 1440, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1440 to 1460, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1460 to 1480, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1480 to 1500, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1500 to 1520, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1520 to 1540, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1540 to 1560, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1560 to 1580, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1580 to 1600, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1600 to 1620, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1620 to 1640, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1640 to 1660, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1660 to 1680, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1680 to 1700, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1700 to 1720, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1720 to 1740, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1740 to 1760, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1760 to 1780, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1780 to 1800, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1800 to 1820, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1820 to 1840, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1840 to 1860, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1860 to 1880, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1880 to 1900, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1900 to 1920, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1920 to 1940, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1940 to 1960, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1960 to 1980, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 1980 to 2000, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2000 to 2020, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2020 to 2040, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2040 to 2060, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2060 to 2080, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2080 to 2100, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2100 to 2120, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2120 to 2140, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2140 to 2160, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2160 to 2180, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2180 to 2200, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2200 to 2220, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2220 to 2240, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2240 to 2260, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2260 to 2280, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2280 to 2300, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2300 to 2320, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2320 to 2340, per 40 lbs. 8200
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Cotton Yarn, No. 2520 to 2540, per 40 lbs. 8200
Cotton Yarn, No. 2540 to 2560, per 40 lbs. 8200
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